

SYLVICOLA AUREOLA. *Gould.*

PLATE XXVIII.

S. supra flavescenti olivacea; fronte cerviceque nitide flavis, singulis plumis ad apicem rufescenti castaneis; occipite griseo; alis caudæque nigrescentibus, latè flavo-marginatis; genis guttureque nitidè flavis; pectore concolori sed singulis plumis in medio pallidè castaneo notatis; abdomine albescenti.

Long. tot. 5 unc.; rostri, $\frac{3}{12}$; alæ, $2\frac{6}{12}$; caudæ, $2\frac{3}{12}$; tarsi, $\frac{10}{12}$.

The nape of the neck, back and tail-coverts yellowish olive; the wings and tail blackish, broadly margined with yellow; the front and crown yellow, with the tips of the feathers reddish castaneous; the hind head grey mixed with yellow, the cheeks and the throat bright yellow; the breast of the same colour, but each feather is marked down the middle with pale reddish castaneous, the sides and middle of the abdomen whitish.

Habitat, Galapagos Archipelago. (*September*).

This bird is not uncommon on these islands. It has the habits of our *Sylvia*. It frequents the thickets in the lower, dry and rocky parts of the island, and especially a peculiar bush, with thick foliage, which grows only near the sea-coast.

CYANOTIS OMNICOLOR. *Swains.*

Regulus omnicolor, Vieill. Gal. pl. 166.

Sylvia rubrigastra, Vieill.

Regulus Byronensis, Gray, Griff. An. King. pl.

Tachuris omnicolor, D'Orb. & Lafr.

Tachuris roi, Azara, No. 161.

My specimens were obtained at Maldonado in June, and therefore probably it is not a bird of passage. It frequented reeds on the borders of a lake, but was exceedingly rare. I likewise saw one in Northern Patagonia, and in a collection of birds at Santiago, in Chile, made there by an inhabitant of the place. The soles of the feet of this exquisitely beautiful little bird are bright orange.

TRICHAS VELATA. *G. R. Gray.*

Sylvia velata, Vieill. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. ii. pl. 74.

— *D'Orb. & Lafr. Mag. de Zool.* 1836, p. 20.

Tanagra canicapilla, Swains. Ill. Orn. pl. 174.

Trichas canicapilla, Swains.

My specimen was procured at Maldonado in June.

FAMILY.—FRINGILLIDÆ.

SUB-FAM.—ALAUDINÆ.

MELANOCORYPHA CINCTURA. *Gould.*

M. Fæm. fuscæ rufa; gulæ abdomineque medio pallidioribus; remigibus ad apicem nigrescenti fuscis; rectricibus singulis maculâ albâ ovatâ nigrescenti fuscâ ad apicem notatis.

Long. tot. $5\frac{3}{4}$ unc.; alæ, $3\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$; rostr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

The whole of the plumage, bill, and feet, sandy rufous brown, which is lightest on the throat and centre of the abdomen; primaries near their extremities passing into blackish-brown; and each of the tail feathers with a large oval spot of blackish-brown near the tip.

Habitat, St. Jago, Cape Verde Islands. (*September*).

This bird inhabits the most arid plains of lava; it runs, and in its habits resembles, in many respects, a lark.

PYRRHALAUDA NIGRICEPS. *Gould.*

P. supra fuscæ alba, plumis medio obscurioribus; fronte, genis linedque pectoris utrinque albis; corpore infra linedque à basi rostri supra oculos ad occiput transiente nigris; caudæ plumis mediis nigrescentibus fuscæ albo marginatis, plumis externis atris.

Long. tot. $4\frac{3}{8}$ unc., alæ, $2\frac{5}{8}$; caudæ, $1\frac{3}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{6}{10}$; rostr. $\frac{4}{10}$.

Upper surface brownish-white, with the middle of the feathers darker; the front, cheeks, and a line on each side of the breast white; beneath the body, and a line from the bill passing over the eyes to the hind head, black; the tail with the middle feathers blackish, margined with brownish-white, the outer feathers deep black; the bill and feet pale.